

Country : USSR

Category: Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).  
Skeleton.

S

Abs Jour: RZhBiol , No 2, 1959, No 7577

the course of 3 years, which allowed the obser-  
vation of the dynamics of the changes. -- A.V. Kuzmina-  
Prigradova

Card : 2/2

PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, ul. Voskova, d.15, kv.36)

Views of A.N. Radishchev on the structure and development of the human organism. Arkh.anat. gist. i embr. 33 no.1:91-93 Ja-Mr '56 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav.-prof. M.G. Prives) I  
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. Pavlova (dir. dots.  
A.I. Ivanov).

(PHYSIOLOGY, history,  
contribution of A.N. Radishchev (Rus))  
(RADISHCHEV, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAEVICH, 1749-1802)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Patho- S-4  
logic -- Cardiovascular System

Abstr Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59223

Author : Prives, M. G.; Bardina, R. A.

Inst : Institute of Experimental Morphology, Academy of  
Sciences, Georgian SSR

Title : The Effect on Collateral Circulation of Distur-  
bance of the Cortex of the Frontal and Parietal  
Lobes of the Brain

Orig Pub: Tr. In-t eksperim. morfol. AN GruzSSR, 1957, 6,  
47-54

Abstract: Operations performed on dogs showed that disturbing  
the cortex of the frontal and parietal lobes of the  
brain retards the development of collateral circu-

Card 1/ 2

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Patho- S-4  
logic -- Cardiovascular System

· Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59863

lation and reduces the development of the collate-  
ral vessels of the posterior extremities and of the  
tongue. These symptoms were more pronounced when  
the cortex of the frontal lobe was disturbed than  
when the cortex of the parietal lobe was disturbed.  
-- A. V. Kuz'mina-Prigodova

Card 2/2

21

LIKHACHEVA, Nataliya Borisovna; PRIVES, M.G., red.

[Some peculiarities in the anatomy of the blood vessels of  
the branchiogenic group of glands of internal secretion]  
Nekotorye osobennosti anatomii krovenosnykh sosudov brankhic-  
gennoi gruppy zhelez vnutrennei sekretsii. Leningrad, Medgiz,  
1958. 79 p. (MIRA 13:9)  
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS--BLOOD SUPPLY)

LYSENKOV, Nikolay Konstantinovich; BUSHKOVICH, Vyacheslav Iosifovich;  
PRIVES, Mikhail Grigor'yevich, prof.; GINZBURG, V.V., red.;  
RULEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Textbook of normal human anatomy] Uchebnik normal'noi anatomii  
cheloveka. Pod obshchei red. M.G.Privesa. Izd.5., dop. i perer.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1958. 783 p.  
(MIRA 12:7)

(ANATOMY, HUMAN)

PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, ul. Voskova, d.15/17, kv.36)

Some results of a study of the effect of work and physical exercise on  
the human motor apparatus. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 36 no.5:7-18  
My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Chair of Normal Anatomy, Leningrad 1st Medical Institute after the  
name of I.P. Pavlov.

(WORK, eff.

on motor appar. (Rus))

(PHYSICAL EXERCISE, eff.

same)

(BONE AND BONES, physiol.

eff. of work & phys. exercise (Rus))

PRIVES, M.G.; KRYLOVA, V.M.; GURKOVA, I.A.; SELIVANOVSKIY, S.A.

New method for the preparation of dry anatomical preparations of  
human extremities. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 37 no.9:105-108 S '59.  
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. M.G. Prives)  
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova.  
(EXTREMITIES anat. & histol.)



PRIVES, M.G., prof. (Leningrad)

Cardiovascular system. Zdorov'e 5 no.11:9-10 N '59.  
(MIRA 13:3)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)

PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, P-101, ul. Voskova, d.15, kv.36); FUNSHTEYN, L.V.;  
SHCHERBAN', B.I.; SHISHOVA, V.G.

Significance of a method of labeled compounds for investigating the  
arterial system of the bone in vivo experiments. Arkh.anat.gist.i  
embr. 37 no.11:56-64 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. M.G. Prives)  
1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akademika I.P.  
Pavlova i laboratoriya patologicheskoy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy -  
prof. L.V. Funshteyn) TSentral'nogo rentgenologicheskogo i radio-  
logicheskogo instituta.

(BONE AND BONES blood supply)

PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, ul. Voskova, 15/17, kv.36)

Some problems of morphology interpreted in the light of V.I. Lenin's  
"Materialism and empiriocriticism". Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 38  
no. 5:94-103 My '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. M.G. Prives)  
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P. Pavlova.  
(MORPHOLOGY)

PRIVES, M.G., prof.; BARDINA, R.A., dotsent

"X-ray anatomy" by D. Nagy. Reviewed by M.G. Prives, R.A. Bardina.  
Vest. rent. 1 rad. 36 no. 1:73-74 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(ANATOMY, SURGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL) (RADIOGRAPHY)  
(NAGY, D.)

PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, Sytinskaya, ul. 18, kv. 44)

Significance of the anatomy of the intraorganic arteries in understanding the pathogenesis of infarction. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 40 no.4:72-79 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G.Prives) I  
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova.  
(ARTERIES) (INFARCTION)

PRIVES, M.G.; LIKHACHEVA, N.B.

Significance of F. Engel's theory of work for the study of vascular anatomy of organs; data on evolutionary anatomy of the vascular system. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 41 no.11:30-41 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G.Prives) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.  
(BLOOD VESSELS) (ANATOMY, COMPARATIVE)

PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, Sytninskaya ul, 18, kv.44)

Results of the Seventh International Congress of Anatomists in New York  
(U.S.A.) in the field of normal anatomy. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr.  
40 no.6:118-127 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(ANATOMY\_\_CONGRESSES)

PRIVES, M.G.; ZOTOVA, H.I.

Effect of external and internal factors on the formation of  
collateral pathways of the lymph flow. Arkhiv. anat. gist. i  
embr. 43 no.10:102-108 0'62. (MIRA 1966)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G. Prives) i-ogo  
leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.



PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, ul. Voskova, 15, kv.36)

Effect of gravitational overloading on the structure of the  
vascular system. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 45 no.11:3-13  
N '63. (MIRA 17:8)

PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, ul. Voskova, 15 kv.36

Problem of the correlation of social and biological factors in  
the structure of the osseous system. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr.  
46 no.3:19-27 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomi (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel'  
nauki RSFSR prof. M.G. Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta im. akademika I.P. Pavlova.

PRIVES, M.G. (Leningrad, ul. Voskova, 15, kv. 36); ROKHLIN, G.D.

Results and future application of roentgenological methods for  
studying anatomy (roentgenoanatomy). Arkh. anat., gist. i embr.  
47 no. 11:3-13 N '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - zaslužhennyy deyatel'  
nauki prof. M.G. Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni akademika Pavlova. Submitted July 31, 1964.

PRIVETT, H.; ROBINSON, W.; WILCOCK, A.; ATKINSON, A.D.S.

New trends in the technology of lighting. Technika 6 no.11:2 N '62.

SHISHLOV, G.A.; PRIVEZENTSEV, G.P.

Increasing the size of card sliver packages. Tekst.  
prom. 20 no.5:57-59 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik chesal'nogo tsekha pervoy fabriki kombinata "Krasnyy Perekop" (for Shishlov).
  2. Zaveduyushchiy tsentral'noy laboratoriyey kombinata "Krasnyy Perekop" (for Privezentsev).
- (Carding)

SHISHLOV, G.A.; PRIVEZENTSEV, G.P.

Modernization of obsolete carding machines. Tekst. prom. 20  
no. 11:61-63 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik chesal'nogo tsekha fabriki No. 1 kombinata  
"Krasnyy Perekop" (for Shishlov).  
(Carding machines)

PRIVEZENTSEV, G.P.

Changing the design of running gear spindles on Platt carding  
machines. Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.16:23-24 '56. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Carding machines)

S/081/62/000/000/039/075  
2168/3101

AUTHORS: Kazantsev, I. G., Kuznetsov, A. F., Privezentsev, I. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation into the corrosion resistance of high-alloy steels under conditions prevailing in the by-product coke industry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 353-354, abstract 9I177 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. Metallurg. in-t, no. 7, 1961, 92-95)

TEXT: An investigation into the corrosion resistance of steels  $\lambda 18$  (Kh18),  $\lambda 18H8$  (Kh18N8),  $\lambda 18G13$  (Kh18G13), Kh16G13 containing 0.5% N and of steel MC $\tau$ 3 (MStZ) under conditions similar to the working conditions in coke-oven gas plants at by-product coke works, conducted over a period of 450 hours at 80°C, is described. Samples of the above-mentioned steels were also tested in a current of steam in the upper part of a coke-slaking tower. It was established that steels of types Kh18, Kh18N8, Kh16G13, and Kh18G13 containing 0.5% N are practically corrosion-free, whereas the corrosion rate of steel MStZ in a moist atmosphere containing 0.2% H<sub>2</sub>S (by volume)

Card 1/2



Investigation into the corrosion ...

S/081/62/000/009/039/075  
B168/B101

is 4.3 mm/year, and in the conditions of the slaking tower 1.7 mm/year.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/002/073/14  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kazantsev, I. G., Privezentsev, I. Ya.

TITLE: Investigating the corrosion resistance of chromous and chrome-aluminum steels in the presence of hydrogen sulfide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 33, abstract 21195  
("Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t", 1960, no. 6, 257 - 261)

TEXT: For operation under conditions of coke-chemical plants, Cr-steels, containing 7 - 12% Cr, are the most corrosion resistant.

T. Rumyantseva ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

3/137/62/000/003/148/191  
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Kazantsev, I. G., Kuznetsov, A. F., Privezentsev, I. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of the corrosion resistance of high-alloy steels under conditions of the coke chemical industry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 81, abstract 3I520  
("Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t, no. 7, 1961, 92-95)

TEXT: The corrosion resistance of four most important grades of stainless steel [Cr-steel X18 (Kh18), Cr-Ni-steel of X18N8 (Kh18N8) type, Cr-Mn-steel X18N13 (Kh18G13) and chrome-mangano-nitrous steel of X18N13 (Kh18G13) type but containing 0.5% N] was investigated in application to the service conditions of the coke chemical equipment. The steels were tested under laboratory conditions in a chamber with moist air containing H<sub>2</sub>S and under industrial conditions in vapors of the coke slaking tower utilizing impure water of the coke chemical industry. The composition of the environment in the corrosion chamber (in %): air - 89.8, steam - 10, H<sub>2</sub>S - 0.2; the temperature of the chamber = 80°C, the duration of the tests = 450 hours. The conventional carbon steel MCT3 (MSt3) has the rate of corrosion in the moist air containing 2 vol.% H<sub>2</sub>S amounting to

Card 1/2

Investigation of the corrosion resistance ...

S/137/62/000/003/148/191  
A052/A101

4.3 mm/year and in the vapor flow of the coke slaking tower - to 1.7 mm/year.  
The high-alloyed steels X18 (Kh18), X18H8 (Kh18N8), X18G13 (Kh18G13 and Kh18G13  
with 0.5% N under service conditions of the coke chemical equipment exposed to  
the moist and sulfurous coke oven gas for all practical purposes do not corrode.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BESKOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIVEZENTSEV, N.I., inzh.

Cyclic integration network. Trudy MIIT no.144:149-157 '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Pulse circuits) (Electronic analog computers)

PRIVEZENTSEV, V., ekspert-bukhgalter

Enterprises producing semiprocessed food need a unified accounting  
system. Obshchestv. pit. no.6:45-47 Je '63. (MIRA 16:12)

PRIVEZENTSEV, V., ekspert-bukhgalter

Peddlers' sales should be under strict control. Sov. torg. 36 no.3:35  
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Peddlers and peddling--Auditing and instruction)

COMMON ELEMENTS		METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
MATERIAL NAME	ASS-SLA	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE OF ACQUISITION
Nitro lacquers. V. Privezentsev, Novosil' Yabinski, Ser. Gorno-Rudnaya Prom. 1936, No. 27-28, 29.—The addn. of chlorinated naphthalene (in the amt. of 30-50%) to nitro lacquer considerably increased its stability in respect to low temp. and decreased its inflammability.			
A. A. Podgorny			

26



PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.																																																																													
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																																																																													
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																													
CH																																																																													
13																																																																													
<p>The replacement of silk insulation by a double coating of enamel. V. A. Privezentsev. <i>Vestnik Elektrom.</i> 1938, No. 4, 37-41(1938); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1939, I, 486.--- It is recommended that the silk insulation on fine Cu wires be replaced by a double coating of enamel. Such insulation is not inferior to silk. M. G. Muxre</p>																																																																													
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																													
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26																										
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22

PRIZEZENTOV, V. A.

Substitution and the Saving of Lead in the Cable Industry. B. M. Tarcey and V. A. Prizentov (*Vestn. Elektrom. (Elect. Ind. Herald)*, 1941, 12, (5), 11-14; *C. Abs.*, 1943, 37, 3674).—A literature survey.

ASIS-ALA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PRIVEZKOV, .. A.

Problemy khimicheskoi metallurgii (Problems of metallurgy of various metals).  
Moscow 1946.

PROIZVEDSTVO, A. A.

Proizvodstvo snail'ovaniy, provoloki (Production of snail-like wires).

Moscow-Leningrad 1961.

KREST'YANOV, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIVEZENTSEV, N.N., inzh.

Network analyzer of the power dispatcher of d.c. electrified  
railroads. Trudy MIIT no.199:4-15 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX													IND AND OTHER GROUPS												
<p>SA</p> <p>Calculation of cable braiding. PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.  <i>Vestn. Elektroprom.</i>, 18 (No. 12) 13-18 (Dec., 1947)  <i>In Russian</i>—Different types of cable braiding are  described, and the relevant Russian standards criticized.  Calculation methods and useful formulas are given with  consideration of cable flattening and twisting. It is shown  that in many cases the density of braiding can be decreased  in at least one direction of a crossed pattern without  ill-effects. A. L.</p> <p>Central Cable Laboratory.</p> <p>ASU-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>664</p> <p>R</p>																									

PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.

Privezentsev, V. A. "Design for winding wires with rectangular cross-sections," Vestnik elektroprom-sti, 1943, No. 5 p. 21-22

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.

"Designs for Insulating Wires Which Have Rectangular Cross Sections," Vest.  
elektro-prom., No.5, 1949

Sci. Res. Inst. Cable Industry



PRIVEZENTSEV, Vladimir Alekseyevich

"Basic Problems on Insulation of Covered Conductors," Elektrichestvo, No.9,  
1949

Sci. Res. Inst. Cable Industry

Jun 49

USSR/Engineering

Wire

Testing Methods

Prof V. A.

"Methods for Testing Enamelled Wire," Prof V. A.  
Privezentsev, NI-KP, 5 1/2 pp

"Vest Elektro-Frem" Vol XX No 6 1949-20

Points out inadequacies of normal test methods.

Points out inadequacies of normal test methods for enamel wire when deeper analysis and wider applications are desired. Describes newer test methods which include measuring the enamel thickness, its uniformity, elasticity of the enamel coating and its adhesion to the metal, mechanical impact, thermoplasticity of the wire, mechanical

58/49761

Jun 49

USSR/Engineering (Contd)

properties, and electrical properties (insulation resistance, dielectric losses, electric strength).

PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.

58/49761

8(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1894

Privezentsev, V.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

Obmotochnyye provoda s emalyevoy i voloknistoy izolyatsiyey  
(Magnet Wires With Enamel and Fiber Insulation) 2nd ed.,  
rev. and enl. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1952. 432 p.  
Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: S.A. Yamanov; Tech. Ed.: S.N. Babochkin.

PURPOSE: This second rev. sed and enlarged edition is intended  
as a textbook for students of electric power tekhnikums and  
also for engineers and technicians of cable factories and  
electric machinery and apparatus plants in which magnet  
wires are required for production purposes.

COVERAGE: The author describes production methods for enameled  
and fiber insulated magnet wires, equipment for enamel coating  
and fiber covering processes, properties and characteristics  
of enameled and fiber-insulated magnet wires and modern  
methods of testing these wires. He also discusses new

Card 1/11

Magnet Wires With Enamel (Cont.)

SOV/1894

insulation materials which are now used in the magnet wire industry. Chapters 3, "Equipment of Enameling Shops," and 8, "Equipment of Taping and Braiding Shops," have been written taking into account the existence of a second special course, "Equipment of Cable Shops", in which details of equipment of various cable machines are presented. The author explains that the results presented in this book were obtained at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Kabel'noy Promyshlennosti (NIKP) (Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry) where the investigation was carried out under the author's supervision. He thanks Engineers G.F. Kabystina, B.V. Utrobin, N.I. Belorussev, K.Ya. Sergeychuk and Professor S.M. Bragin. In the introduction the author refers to the improvements achieved in the production of magnet wires by Engineers M.F. Yermenko, D.A. Ter-Mkrtychan, V.D. Lebedev, A.N. Lyubarskiy, A.D. Gurevich, D.K. Dialektov, D.D. Severov, M.A. Smirnova, Ye.M. Zubarova, V.N. Shershov, S.G. Livshits, N.A. Obolonskaya, G.F. Kabystina, S.V. Borisov, B.V. Utrobin, A.S. Fridman, N.V. Krylov, V.V. Zverev, I.M. Mayofis, B.A. Murashov and professors S.M. Bragin, S.N. Ushakov and K.A. Andrianov and Candidates of Technical

Card 2/11

Magnet Wires With Enamel (Cont.)

SOV/1894

Sciences K.I. Zabyrina and M.G. Chernyak in the following plants and institutes: Savkabel, Moskabel, Ukrkabel, NIIKP, VEI, Elektropetch and NII-Steklovolokna. There are 44 references, of which 40 are Soviet and 4 translations into Russian.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Introduction	9
Part I. ENAMELED MAGNET WIRES	13
Ch. I. Enamel Varnishes	13
1. General information on film coating materials	13
2. General information on solvents	16
3. Theoretical fundamentals of the oil-drying and film-coating processes	23

Card 3/1

1. PRIVEZENTSEV'S, V. A. SIDOROV, K. V. Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Conductors

7: V. A. Privezentsev's "Winding conductors with enamel and fiber insulation." Reviewed by Eng. K. V. Sidorov. Elektrichestvo No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.

PHASE X

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 691 - X

BOOK

Call No.: AF646811

Authors: DROZDOV, N. G.; NIKULIN, N. V.; PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.; FEDOROV, L. I.;  
YAMANOV, S. A.

Full Title: ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MATERIALS

Transliterated Title: Elektromaterialovedeniye

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Power Engineering Publishing House

Date: 1954

No. pp.: 397

No. of copies: 10,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Drozdov, N. G., Dr. Techn. Science, Professor

PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: The book is designed as a textbook for technicians and schools of electrical engineering and the electrical industry but may also be used as a reference book by engineers. The book contains basic information on materials used in the electrical industry dielectrics, conductors and magnetic materials giving their properties and testing. The information is presented in great detail. Altogether the book has a considerable value for study of the materials used by Soviet industry.

1. The information is being furnished to you without making any statement as to its accuracy or reliability. The information will be as stated with



*PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A.*

DROZDOV, N.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOMAROV, N.S., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKULIN, N.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHUMSKIY, I.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KREMLEVSKIY, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GEPPE, A.P., inzhener; ALEKSANDROV, N.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAREYEV, B.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; EYGENSON, L.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; STEFANOV, V.S., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAGIDSON, A.O., inzhener.

"Science of electrical materials." M.M.Mikhailov. Reviewed by N.G. Drozdov, and others. Elektrichestvo no.3:93-94 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. Molotova. 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut.  
(Electric insulators and insulation) (Electric conductors)

PRIVEZENTSEV V.A.

BABIKOV, M.A.; VENIKOV, V.A.; DROZDOV, N.G.; PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A.; SOLOV'YEV,  
I.I.; TARBYEV, B.M.; NIKULIN, N.V.

Professor S.M.Bragin. Elektrichestvo no.12:82-83 D '54. (MLRA 7:11)  
(Bragin, Sergei Mikhailovich, 1894- )

PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.

"Production of Power Cables," State Publ. House for Energetics,  
Moscow-Leningrad, 1956

TABCON and summary 1054561

PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.

"New Types of Winding Insulation," pp 226-238, ill, 4 ref

Abst: Electrical and mechanical properties of a new type of enamel insulation on polyamide-resol varnish are discussed.

SOURCE: Trudy Moskovskogo Energeticheskogo In-ta im. V. M. Molotova (Works of the Moscow Energetics Institute imeni V. M. Molotov), No 16, Electromechanics, Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1956

Sum 1854

PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Winding wire. Elektrichestvo no.6:39-43 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni Molotova.  
(Electric wire, Insulated)(Electric insulators and insulation)

ALEKSANDROV, N.V.; BOGORODITSKIY, N.P.; VALYEV, Kh.S.; VUL, B.M.; DROZDOV, N.G.;  
KURBATOVA, N.S.; MIKHAYLOV, G.P.; MIKHAYLOV, M.M.; PETROV, G.N.; PRIVE-  
ZEMTSOV, V.A.; REINER, V.T.; SKANAVI, G.I.

~~Professor B.M.Tareev.~~ Elektrichestvo no.8:94 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Tareev, Boris Mikhailovich)

SOV/112-57-9-18297

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Privezentsev, V. A., Dolidovich, A. B., Kalif, G. I.

TITLE: Estimating the Consumption of Braiding-Material in High-Quality Wire  
Manufacture (Raschet raskhoda materialov na opletku pri izgotovlenii  
provodov uluchshennogo kachestva)

PERIODICAL: Inform.-tekhn. sb. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956,  
Nr 10, pp 16-20

ABSTRACT: One of the main reasons of inadequate flexibility of insulated wires is that a snug braiding compresses the wire insulation very tightly. A new method of wire braiding with a "slack" is described, which assures a more flexible wire suitable for various applications. A smooth, thin steel wire is fixed along the insulated wire and is braided together with it. This results in an artificial oversizing of braiding perimeter, and the braiding spreads more loosely around the insulated wire. To estimate the consumption of fibrous material necessary, the diameter of the insulated wire to be braided should be

Card 1/2

SOV/112-57-9-18297

Estimating the Consumption of Braiding-Material in High-Quality Wire Manufacture  
known. Equivalent diameters of "slackened" braiding are determined, and co-  
efficients allowing for the increased material consumption are given.

V.A.P.

Card 2/2



PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.

112-4-7675

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 4,  
p. 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Privezentsev, V. A.

TITLE: New Types of Turn-to-Turn Insulation (Novyye vidy  
mezhduvitkovoy izolyatsii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, Nr 16, pp. 226-238

ABSTRACT: The author discusses problems relevant to replacing natural silk and high count cotton yarn with the following materials: 1) very durable enamel wire without any additional fiber coating, and 2) the more abundant synthetic fibers in the place of the materials in question. Due to the high cost of vinyl jacket wire and methyl-vinyl enamel wire, a new type of very durable enamel wire coated with polyamido-resol lacs in non-toxic, cheap solvents has been developed. The electrical and mechanical properties of this new type of enamel insulation have been studied. In elasticity, mechanical strength, adhesive properties, thermal plasticity, resistance to the effects of sudden temperature changes, enamel strength and in a number of other respects, it is comparable to or superior to vinyl

Card 1/3

112-4-7675

New Types of Turn-to-Turn Insulation (Cont.)

jacket wire and to methyl-vinyl enamel wire. The successful manufacture of more than 150,000 of size III and IV electric motors testifies to the very good mechanical properties of polyamido-resol enameled wire and to the possibility of using it in the place of the ПЭВ brand wire. A new type of enamel varnish, the МЭ-4, has been developed for very thin wire (measuring from 0.02 to 0.04 in diameter). A coating of МЭ-4 has a minimum number of contact faults. Studies have been made to improve technique in enameling with organic silicon base, heat resistant lacs. It has been demonstrated that by increasing the number of passes it is possible to obtain 0.05 to 0.25 diameter enameled wire having a reduced number of contact faults. The results of research done on caprone fiber insulation, the most important substitute for natural silk, are given. It has been shown that by reducing the number of turns from 20 to 1 it is possible to obtain brand wire having an insulation thickness within the specifications laid down by Caprone fiber insulated wire is not inferior to natural silk insulated wire in mechanical and electrical strength and heat resistance. The practicability of using caprone fiber in the place

Card 2/3

New Types of Turn-to-Turn Insulation (Cont.)

112-4-7675

of fine cotton fiber in certain cases has been demonstrated. Four  
bibliographic entries:

E.K.D.

Card 3/3

BRASOVAN, M.; VAZDAUTEANU, V.; SERACIN, E.; PRODAN, M.

Experimental studies on steering wheel control in a laboratory installation. Bul St si Tehn Tim 7:197-205 '62.

PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A., professor; KABYSTINA, G.F., inzhener.

Calculating fibrous insulation of conductors. Vest.electroprov. 27  
no.7:38-41 J1 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Electric insulators and insulation)

*Prilozhenie 1*  
 ALEKSANDROV, A.G., dots; ARONOVICH, I.S., inzh.; BABIKOV, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BATUSOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEL'KIND, L.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; VESELOVSKIY, O.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVAN, A.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; GOLUBTSOVA, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; GREYNER, L.K., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GUSEV, S.A., inzh.; DMOKHOVSKAYA, L.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; DROZDOV, N.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; KAGANOV, I.L., doktor tekhn.nauk; KERBER, L.L., inzh.; KOCHENOVA, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; LARIONOV, A.N.; MINOV, D.K., doktor tekhn.nauk; METUSHIL, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; NIKULIN, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NILANDER, R.A., prof.; PANTYUSHIN, V.S., prof.; PASYNKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; PETROV, G.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; POLIVANOV, K.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; ~~PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A.~~, doktor tekhn.nauk; RADUMSKIY, L.D., inzh.; RENNE, V.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; SVENCHANSKIY, A.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOLOV'YEV, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; STUPEL' F.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TALITSKIY, A.V., prof.; TEMNIKOV, F.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, L.I., inzh.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHOLYAVSKIY, G.B., inzh.; CHECHET, Yu.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; SENEY-BERG, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANTIK, I.B., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[The history of power engineering in the U.S.S.R. in three volumes]  
 Istoriia energeticheskoi tekhniki SSSR v trekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, A.G.---(continued) Card 2.

Vol.2. [Electric engineering] Elektrotehnika. Avtorskii kollektiv  
toma: Aleksandrov i dr. 1957. 727 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Moscow. Moskovskiy energeticheskii institut. 2. Chlen-korrespon-  
dent AN SSSR (for Larionov)  
(Electric engineering)

SOV/112-59-17-35849

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 17, p 16 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Privezentsev, V.A., Mayofis, I.M., Antonova, E.R.

TITLE: Enamel Varnishes on the Base of Polyurethan<sup>15</sup>

PERIODICAL: Kabel'n. tekhnika, 1957, Nr 1-2, pp 30-34

ABSTRACT: The chemistry and technology of production of polyurethan enamel varnishes, developed by the authors in NIIKP, as well as the results of studies of enameled wires produced with these varnishes are described. Polyurethan enameled wires have a high heat resistance and are considerably superior in this respect to viniflex enameled wires. After having spent 25 days at 150°C the new enameled wires withstand winding on their own diameter without any damage to the enamel, whereas the viniflex enamel film begins to lower the elasticity already after having been exposed to 150°C for one day. Thus the new enameled wires can be classified under class B by their lasting heat resistance. The same studies show very high electro-insulating<sup>15</sup> properties; in this respect the polyurethan enameled wires are superior to all other enameled wires with synthetic varnishes. Furthermore, the polyurethan enameled wires can be tinned with Sn or its alloys without trim-

Card 1/2



Enamel Varnishes on the Base of Polyurethan

SCW/112-59-17-35849

ming the enamel and without using fluxes, which is also their considerable advantage, as compared with other enameled wires (comp. ref. 35851). This advantage can with particular effectiveness be utilized when HF-stranded wires (Litzendraht) are used, the trimming and soldering of which presented very great technological difficulties until recently. There are 5 references.

V.A.P.

Card 2/2

PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A.

AUTHOR: Privezentsev, V.A. (Professor)

110-7-12/30

TITLE: Wires with heat resisting insulation. (Montazhnye provoda s nagrevostoykoy izolyatsiyey).

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry), Vol.28, No.7, 1957, pp.42-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The various types of insulated wire manufactured in the USSR are listed together with the approximate working voltage, the test voltage and the minimum insulation resistance per metre of wire. The table comprises two main groups, single conductor and flexible wiring and the different types of insulation are described. All the standard types of wire except two have an operating temperature range between -50 C and +80 C. When the wires are subject to bending the temperature range is -20 C to +40 C. Glass fibre insulated wires brand MCO can be operated at temperatures up to 150 C, or at somewhat higher temperatures for a short time. Their moisture resistance is limited. Wiring brand MRUCN insulated with triacetate film and glass fibre can operate for a long time at temperatures up to 105 C and for a short time at temperatures of 120 C but is of limited moisture resistance. The Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry (NII KP) and the Moskabel'

Card  
1/5

Wires with heat resisting insulation. (Cont.) 110-7-12/30  
works have developed wire brand **ПКО** insulated with triacetate film and a winding of 'Kapron' fibre with a braiding of 'Kapron' fibre bound with phenolic resin. This wire can be used at temperatures of up to 105 C for periods of 100 hours.

As a result of extensive work carried out by the All-Union Electro-technical Institute, the Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry and the 'Elektroprovod' works there has been developed wire brand **ПКМ** insulated with silicone resin. This wire is made with cores of 0.75 to 95.0 mm<sup>2</sup> and is intended for operation at voltages up to 380 V and temperatures of up to 180 C. Depending on the section of the conductor the thickness of the insulation is from 1.25 to 3.0 mm. These wires are of satisfactory heat and moisture resistance. After maintaining the wires for five days at 200 C, the insulation still retains its elasticity.

The new electrical insulating material Ftoroplast-4 (or by translation Fluoroplast-4) offers important possibilities for the production of heat-resistant wires. This material, in the form of powder, can be applied to the wires by

Card  
2/5

Wires with heat resisting insulation. (Cont.) 110-7-12/30

pressing in cold rollers or by extrusion. However, these methods of production are slow and, therefore, at present more use is made of conductors insulated with tapes of Ftoroplast-4. The tapes are cut from cylinders of the material and are calendered on rollers.

The Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry together with the "Moskabel" has developed and produced a number of batches of wires TM-200 with conductors of 0.35 to 6.0 mm<sup>2</sup>. The insulation of these conductors consists of five layers of Ftoroplast-4 film 0.04 to 0.05 mm thick with glass fibre braiding impregnated with silicone varnish. Simultaneously heat resisting conductors brand БПТ and БПТЭ (the latter being screened) were developed for the wiring of aircraft. Wiring brand БПТ is intended for a lower voltage than wiring brand TM-200 and is insulated with only three layers of Ftoroplast-4 film with appropriate glass fibre covering. Results of tests on these kinds of wires are quoted.

The main defect of such wires is that they are not very resistant to moisture. They are, however, highly resistant to frost. These wires are of particularly good operating

Card  
3/5

Wires with heat resisting insulation. (Cont.) 110-7-12/30  
properties because of their small weight and external diameter. Other electrical characteristics of the wires are given. Until these wires, based on insulating materials containing fluorine, have been thoroughly developed and studied special measures should be taken, such as improved ventilation, to prevent any possibility of the action of traces of fluorine or fluorine compounds on the personnel.

Until recently the available quantity of Ftoroplast-4 film was very limited. The Research Institute of the Cable Industry therefore developed and investigated types of wiring consisting of one winding and a covering film of Ftoroplast-4 and two windings and braidings of fibre glass impregnated with silicones (Brand TMC-250) and with delta asbestos insulation above a single layer of Ftoroplast-4 film also with fibre glass braiding impregnated with silicone resin (Brand TMA-200). The results of moisture resistance tests on these wires are given. There is reason to suppose that wires TMA-200 and TMA-250 can operate for a long time at temperatures from 200 and 250 C respectively with periodic short time exposure to 100% relative humidity.

Card  
4/5

Wires with heat resisting insulation. (Cont.) 110-7-12/30  
Industrial production of these wires has not yet commenced  
but a number of experimental batches should be made and  
studied more closely in operating conditions.

There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry.  
(NIIKP)

AVAILABLE:

Card 5/5

PRIVEZENTSEV V. A.

110-12-3/19

AUTHOR: Privezentsev, V.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences,  
Professor, and Mayofis, I.M. Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Antonova, E.R., Engineer.

TITLE: Enamelled Wires Based on Polyurethanes. (Emalirovannyye  
provoda na osnove poliuretanov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, Vol.28, No.12,  
pp. 7 - 10 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Polyesters and polyurethanes are among the high molecular weight compounds that have been used in the development of new enamels. Polyurethanes, which are of great interest for the manufacture of insulating enamel, are polymerisation products of di-isocyanates with hydroxyl compounds. Enamelled wires based on polyurethane lacquers manufactured from Soviet raw materials have been developed in the Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry (NII KP). The best di-isocyanates are aromatic ones, like toluilene di-isocyanate, which is now being manufactured at a chemical works. Materials used for the manufacture of enamels should contain not less than 3 hydroxyl groups. For example, glycerine hexanetriol and pentaerythrite are suitable. In order to obtain polyurethanes, these compounds are first esterified with dibasic organic acids such as adipic acid or phthalic. In the manufacture of lacquers, use was made of

110-12-3/19

Enamelled Wires Based on Polyurethanes.

incomplete polyesters obtained from adipinic acid, phthaleic anhydride, diethylene glycol and glycerin. The second component was toluilene di-isocyanate. Stabilised di-isocyanates were used for the manufacture of enamels to retard undesired reaction. A.A. Blagonravova and colleagues have now developed various hot-drying lacquers based on stabilised di-isocyanates; the production methods are explained. The most practically convenient enamel was a polyester which is a component of lacquer 976 developed by G.I.P.I.4 and manufactured by the Krasnaya Presnya Lacquer Works (Krasnopresnenskiy Lakokrasochnyy Zavod). The solvent was cyclo-hexanol which enters into the composition of lacquer 976. Enamelling tests were made on copper wires of diameters 0.80 and 1.25 mm. Test data of the mechanical and electrical properties of the wire when tested by the standard GOST 7262-54 are tabulated. The results show that the enamelled wires have high-insulation strength and can be used in the winding of electrical machines without a protective covering. The thermal plasticity of the wires was low and they are very resistant to benzol and to aliphatic hydrocarbons. Tests on the elasticity of enamelled wires show, in Fig. 1, that insulation based on polyurethanes maintains its initial elasticity after Card2/4 being maintained for 25 days at a temperature of 150 °C. The



Enamelled Wires Based on Polyurethanes

110-12-3/19.

results indicate that the wires could operate under more severe conditions than vinyflex. The results of insulation resistance measurements made at different relative humidities on enamelled wires based on polyurethane and vinyflex are given in Figs. 2 and 3 and show the polyurethane to be superior. Enamels based on polyurethane can be dyed in various colours. Production testing of polyurethane enamelled wires at a works of the Automobile and Tractor Electrical Equipment Industry (ATE-1) gave positive results which are described. These wires are also recommended to the radio industry, for the manufacture of high-frequency apparatus. To get a smooth finish on fine wires, special lacquers and resins are mixed with those based on polyurethane. The results of ageing tests on wires at 150 °C with enamels containing different proportions of polyurethane and polyvinyl acetate are given in Fig.4. Wires insulated with polyurethane enamel can be tinned without first removing the enamel. This was assessed in the apparatus shown in Fig.5, which showed that for satisfactory tinning the solder should be at a temperature of 320 - 360 °C, and that the higher the temperature the shorter the process. There are 5 figures.

Card 3/4

Enamelled Wires Based on Polyurethanes

110-12-3/19

ASSOCIATION: NII KP.

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

PRIVSENTZEV, V.A.

28-58-2-25/41

AUTHOR: Privesentzev, V.A., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Practical Sections of Rectangular Copper and Aluminum Wire  
(Ratsional'nyye secheniya pryamougol'noy mednoy i alyuminiyevoy provoloki)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 56-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The established assortment of rectangular copper wire and the corner radii are obsolete. Rectangular aluminum wire is being produced in the same dimensions as copper wire ("GOST 434-53") however the aluminum wire used in electric machines should be different. The author proves the advantage of larger corner radii of rectangular wire designed for enamel or fiber-glass insulation. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti  
(Scientific-Research Institute of the Cable Industry)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

1. Aluminum wire-Standards
2. Copper wire-Standards
3. Standardization-USSR

SOV/112-59-20-41769

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 20, pp 14-15  
(USSR)

AUTHORS: Privezentsev, V.A., Kabystina, G.F.

TITLE: Heat-Resistant<sup>15</sup> Connecting Cables

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. in-ta kabel'n. prom-sti, 1958, Nr 3, pp 167-171

ABSTRACT: Various types of heat-resistant connecting cables with a fibrous and film insulation developed by the Scientific-Research Institute of the cable industry in co-operation with "Moskabel'" works are described. Cables of GPKO type with a triacetate film insulation and a caprone<sup>15</sup> fibre winding over which a caprone fibre braid with a butvare-phenol glue BF-2 is laid, can withstand long service at temperatures up to 105°C and short service at temperatures up to 120°C. They can be used for the taps of electrical machines in cases when an increased mechanical strength after the impregnation and drying of electrical machines is required. Flexible connecting cables of DG type (choking, flexible) with two windings and a glass fibre braid with the BF-2 glue can work at temperatures up to

Card 1/2

SOY/112-59-20-41789

## Heat-Resistant Connecting Cables

250 - 300°C, but are not sufficiently moisture-resistant. Connecting cables of TM-200 type (core cross-section 0.35 - 0.6 mm) with an insulation of five layers of fluoroplast-4 film 0.04 - 0.05 mm thick and a glass fibre braid impregnated with a silicoorganic varnish were developed in 1955. Also were developed cables of BPT type for air-borne circuits (core cross-section 0.35 - 0.70 mm<sup>2</sup>) with an insulation of three layers of fluoroplast-4 film and a glass fibre braid impregnated with heat-resistant varnish. Cables of these types can work reliably at temperatures up to 250°C; on account of this property they were named TM-250 and BPT-250. Aging of fluoroplast-4 film was not encountered even at 270 - 280°C. These cables are very moisture-resistant. The results of a study of the dependence of cable insulation on temperature and moisture are cited. When TM-250 and BPT-250 are used at temperatures somewhat over 250°C special measures are necessary (increased ventilation) to exclude the possibility of fluor and its compounds affecting the personnel.

A.O.M. ✓

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, M. M., Kostenko, M. P., SOV105-58-7-28/32  
Neyman, L. R., Tareyev, B. M., Priverentsev, V. A., Zaytsev, I. A.,  
Shramkov, Ye. G., Koritskiy, Yu. V.

TITLE: Professor V.T.Renne (Professor V.T. Renne) To His 50<sup>th</sup> Birthday  
(K 50-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 92 - 92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Vladimir Tikhonovich Renne was born on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1908, in Kaluga. He graduated in 1930 from the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute and obtained the certificate of electrical engineer. Still a student, in 1928 he entered the telephone works "Krasnaya Zarya" and specialized in the field of electric technology. He organized a series of laboratories and directed them during several years. He worked out 15 types of paper-and mica condensers, thus industry being made independent of imports from abroad. He developed a series of cuprous oxide rectifiers for telephone equipment. He holds 8 patents. Since 1930 he teaches at the Leningrad Institute of Electromechanics (Leningradskiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut) and then at the Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut). From 1935 onwards he works at the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute (Leningradskiy

Card 1/2

Professor V.T.Renne. To His 50<sup>th</sup> Birthday

SOV/ 105-58-7-28/32

politekhnikheskiy institut) department of electric insulation and cable engineering, where he has a full-time job since 1939. He organized a laboratory for electric technology and electric condensers and published several manuals. In 1938 - Docent, in 1939 - Candidate of Technical Sciences, in 1951 - Doctor of Technical Sciences, in 1952 - Professor. He published more than 140 papers on electric insulation, electric technology, and condenser design. He maintains close relations with industry and scientific research institutes. He advises them and carries out scientific work together with them. For a number of years he was secretary in the Section of Electric Insulation at the VNITOE and is at present Member of the Bureau of Electric Insulation at the Ts-ENTOEP. He is the scientific head of the Scientific Society of Students at the Faculty of Electromechanics of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute (LPI). There is 1 photograph.

1. Electrical engineering--USSR

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Privezentsev, V. A., Professor, S07/105-58-8-2/21  
Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Heat-Resisting Wires (Nagrevostoykiye obmotochnyye provoda)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 5-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present the production of varnished wires amounts to about 50% of the entire output of winding wire in the USSR, whereas in foreign countries it amounts to about 65-75%. After the plants "Yuzhkabel'" in Khar'kov, "Estikabel'" in Tallin and the plant "Kuybyshevkabel'" took up the production of wires on a basis of polyamide resol, the output of highly resistive varnished wires was stepped up considerably in the years 1956 and 1957. According to GOST 7262-54 and the technical specifications TUK.OMM.505.073-54 the continuous heating of these wires should not exceed 110°C. A survey of the following heat-resistive wires is given: 1) highly resistive varnished wires of grade B heat resistivity. Work in the NIIKP was pushed in two directions: The development of a recipe for polyamide-epoxy enamels and for enamels on the basis of polyurethane resins. The first mentioned can be used in continuous operation at temperatures reaching 130°C and in part-time operation

Card 1/4



Heat-Resisting Wires

SOV/105-58-8-2/21

at 150°C. The thermoplasticity of these insulations is considered to be a drawback; it is however, reduced by the introduction of polybutyl titanate. Polyurethane enamel lacquers are of a much better quality. They can be used in continuous operation at temperatures of up to 130°C and in part-time operation at up to from 150-180°C. They are recommended for high-frequency equipment of radio industry. 2) Varnished wires with an additional plastic coating. Work concerned with the development of such wires is conducted at the "NIIKP". They are already produced in the works "Mikroprovod" and "Moskabel". 3) Varnished wires with a particularly heat-proof coating. As a result of joint work of the "VEI NIIKP" and of the cable works "Mikroprovod" the production of such lacquer wires was organized. The works "MAP" developed an organosilicon lacquer (brand name MK-4). It is modified by glyphthal resins and it is resistant to gasoline. At present this lacquer is subjected to further development: - MK-ry.- A polyester lacquer Nr 124 was developed in the VEI and in the NIIKP, and by the works "Moskabel" and "Mikroprovod" a method for the application of coatings of these lacquers was developed. 4) At present the works "Mikroprovod" produce manganin wires with a diameter of from 6-10μ by a special method, with a continuous glass insulation; it is

Card 2/4

Heat-Resisting Wires

S07/105-58-8-2/21

intended to serve for high-ohmic resistances of increased stability and with small dimensions. 5) At present varnished wires with a rectangular cross-section are produced with only one coating consisting of "viniflex" (vinifleks). Production is to be stepped up considerably. 6) Wires with a delta-asbestos insulation. According to GOST 7019-54 these wires can stand temperatures of 130° C. 7) Wires with a glass fiber insulation. The basic type PSD is produced according to GOST 7019-54. Admissible continuous-duty temperature rise: 150° C. According to investigations, this could be raised to from 160-170° C. The different types of these wires are listed together with their ranges of application. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 2 references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1958

Card 3/4

Heat-Resisting Wires

SC7/105-58-6-2/21

1. Wires--Production
2. Heat resistant alloys--Applications
3. Enamel coatings
4. Varnishes

Card 4/4

15(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2640

Privezentsev, Vladimir Alekseyevich

Obmotochnyye provoda s emalevoy i voloknistoy izolyatsiyey (Enamel and Fiber Insulated Magnetic Wire) 3rd ed., rev. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 448 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A.V. Linkov; Tech. Ed.: G.I. Matveyev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students in electrical, radio engineering, and power institutes studying cable technology. It may be useful to students of correspondence schools, to engineers and technicians in the cable industry and to engineers engaged in electric-machine building, instrument making, apparatus manufacturing, and other enterprises where magnet wire is used.

COVERAGE: The book discusses modern technology of producing magnet wire having enamel and fibrous insulation and describes equipment presently used in this production. Characteristics of modern enamel lacquers, the newest fibrous and film-forming materials, control tests, and laboratory methods of investigating magnet wire for various constructions are reviewed. The different

Card 1/8

Enamel and Fiber (Cont.)

SOV/2640

characteristic properties of modern magnet wire with enamel, fibrous, and pellicular insulations are given. The author thanks reviewers, Engineer B.V. Anisimov and Candidates of Technical Sciences I.D. Trotskiy and Ye.S. Nyrkov for valuable suggestions. There are 41 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Introduction	8

PART I. ENAMELED WIRE

Ch. I. Enamel Lacquers	11
1-1. Basic information on film-forming substances	11
1-2. Basic information on solvents	14
1-3. Basic information from the theory of oil drying and film formation	22
1-4. The aging of enamel oil films	26
1-5. Basic information on siccatives for enamel oil lacquers	27

Card 2/8

Enamel and Fiber (Cont.)

SOV/2640

1-6. Enamel oil lacquers	28
1-7. Synthetic enamel lacquers	34
Ch. II. Process of Enameling Wire	49
2-1. The nature of surface tension	49
2-2. The connection between free surface energy and the excess pressure caused by surface flexure	52
2-3. Adhesion between a solid and a liquid. The concept of "boundary" angle	55
2-4. Process of enameling wire	58
2-5. The number of coatings	71
2-6. Enameling speed	73
2-7. Expenditure of lacquers in enameling wires	75
Ch. III. The Equipment of Enamel Shops	79
A. Equipment of the lacquer-boiling section	79
Preparation and testing of enamel lacquers	79
3-1. Equipment of the lacquer-boiling section	79
3-2. Lacquer-boiling caldrons	80

Card 3/8

Enamel and Fiber (Cont.)

SOV/2640

3-3. Equipment for the purification of lacquers	81
3-4. Processing enamel-lacquer finishes	86
3-5. Dilution of lacquers with solvents, sediment and centrifugation	91
3-6. Testing enamel lacquer	93
B. The equipment of enamel shops	95
3-7. Principal types of enameling machines	96
3-8. Single-acting enameling machines	96
3-9. Enameling machines of new design	105
3-10. Horizontal enameling machines	125
3-11. Equipment for applying enamel insulation from a melt	129
3-12. Circulation system for supplying a machine with lacquer	130
3-13. Ventilation	135
3-14. Heat exchange in enamel ovens	142
3-15. Temperature regulation in enamel ovens	157
3-16. Rewinding machines	164
Ch. IV. Methods of Testing and Investigating Enameled Wire	169
4-1. Measuring the thickness of enamel insulation	169
4-2. Determining the regularity of the thickness of an enamel film	170
4-3. Determining the elasticity of an enamel coating	173

Card 4/8

Enamel and Fiber (Cont.)

SOV/2640

4-4. Determining the strength of adhesion of an enamel coating to a metal	174
4-5. Determining the heat resistance of enamel films	177
4-6. Determining the thermoplasticity of enamel films	178
4-7. Testing the mechanical strength of enamel films by abrasion	180
4-8. Determining the lacquer-resistance of enameled wire	185
B. Electrical testing of enameled wire	190
4-9. Determining point defects in enamel insulation	190
4-10. Determining the electrical strength of enamel insulation	198
4-11. Measuring the resistance of insulation	202
4-12. Measuring dielectric losses	203
Ch. V. Properties of Enameled Wire	209
5-1. Characteristics of round wires enameled with high-stability lacquers and oil lacquers	209
5-2. Enameled wire of rectangular cross section	223
5-3. Enameled copper wire of extremely small diameters	226
5-4. Enameled wires for electrical measuring devices of high sensitivity	227
5-5. Enameled wires from resistance alloys	229

Card 5/8



Enamel and Fiber (Cont.)

SOV/2640

5-6. Enameled aluminum wires	232
5-7. Heat-resistant enameled wires	234
5-8. Special types of enameled wires	237
5-9. Frost-resistance, light-resistance and aging of enamel insulation under natural conditions	239

PART II. MAGNET WIRE WITH FIBROUS INSULATION

Ch. VI. Theory of Winding and Braiding	241
6-1. Constructional peculiarities of cotton yarn	241
6-2. Twist and the coefficient of twist	243
6-3. Critical twist of yarn	245
6-4. Change in the twist of yarn in the process of winding wires	245
6-5. Dependency of the tensile strength of yarn on the diameter of elementary fibers	250
6-6. Changes in a thread during its application to a wire	251
6-7. Basic aspects of the theory of winding	257
6-8. Calculating the winding of a wire with fibrous materials	262
6-9. Winding with cable and telephone paper and with synthetic films	272

Card 6/8

Enamel and Fiber (Cont.)

SOV/2640

6-10. Principles elements of the theory of braiding	276
Ch. VII. New Fibrous and Braided Materials for the Insulation of Magnet Wires	288
7-1. Classification of artificial fibers	288
7-2. Fibers from hydrated cellulose (regenerated cellulose)	291
7-3. Fibers from cellulose esters	295
7-4. Polyamide fibers	299
7-5. Polyester fibers ( "lavsan", terylene, dacron, etc.)	306
7-6. Chain fibers (vinyl base fibers)	306
7-7. Strong chain fibers	308
7-8. Electrical insulation films	309
Ch. VIII. Winding Shop Equipment	324
8-1. Unwinding machines for fibrous materials	324
8-2. Slubbing frames	325
8-3. Winding machines for applying fibrous insulation	331
8-4. Machines for twisting high-frequency magnetic wires	362
8-5. Braiding machines	364

Card 7/8

Enamel and Fiber (Cont.)

SOV/2640

8-6. Knitting machines	374
8-7. Machines for applying delta-asbestos insulation	376
8-8. Machines for the production of glass-fiber insulation	384
8-9. Equipment for producing wires with pellicular insulation	399
Ch. IX. Magnet Wires With Fibrous Insulation	401
9-1. Magnet wires with cotton, silk, caprone and paper insulation	401
9-2. High-frequency magnet wires	411
9-3. Flexible magnet wires of rectangular cross section	411
9-4. Magnet wires from resistance alloys	412
9-5. Wire with glass-fiber insulation	413
9-6. Very fine manganin magnet wire with smooth glass insulation	430
9-7. Wire with delta asbestos insulation	431
9-8. Wire for waterproof electrical machines	435
9-9. Wire with pellicular insulation	441
Bibliography	444
Alphabetical Index	446
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no.1, 1963, 33-34, abstract 1 B 113. (Tr. Mosk. energ.  
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TEXT: Heat-resistant winding wires may be classified into  
the following main groups: insulated with (1) heat-resistant  
enamel; (2) fluoroplastics; (3) flexible inorganics (ceramic,  
vitreous enamel, oxide, etc); (4) glass fibre and oxide-glass  
fibre.

Group 1. Polyurethane enamelled wires have excellent insulating  
properties and can be tinned without cleaning off the enamel. They  
are class E insulation and can operate for a limited time at  
413-423 °K (140-150 °C). At temperatures above 453-473 °K  
(180-200 °C) the thermoplastic polyurethane insulation softens.  
Wires grade ПЭТВ (PETV) with polyester varnish grade 124 are  
class B insulation and can operate for 500 hours at 473 °K (200 °C)

Card 1/ 4